Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 13.

Poetry.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

A rosebud blossomed in my bower,
A bird sang in my garden;
The rosebud was its fairest flower,
And the bird its gentlest warden.
And a child beside the linden tree
Sang, "Think no more of sorrow;
But let us smile and sing to-day,
For we must weep to-morrow."

I asked the bird, "Oh didst thou hear
The song that she would sing thee?
And can it be that thou shouldst fear,
What the next morn may bring thee?"
He answered with triumphant strain,
Saying, "I know not sorrow,
But I must sing my best to-day,
For I may die to-morrow."

I asked the rose, "Oh, tell me, sweet,
In my first beauty's dawning,
Thou canst not fear, from this retreat,
The coming of the morning?"
She flung her fragrant leaves apart
The lovelier for her sorrow,
Saying, "Yes I must bloom to-day,
For I may droop to-morrow."

I said, "The bloom upon my cheek
Is fleeting as the roses;
My voice no more shall sing or speak.
When dust in dust reposes;
And from these soulless monitors
One lesson I may borrow—
That we should smile and sing to-day,
For we may weep to morrow."

The *Athenæum* says that were this new poem by Adelaide Ann Proctor signed Heine, and published in Germany, we should have dozens of translations of it ere Valentine's Day comes:

THREE ROSES.

Just when the red June roses blow
She gave me one—a year ago.
A rose whose crimson breath revealed
The secret that its heart concealed.
And whose half shy, half tender grace
Blushed back upon the giver's face.
A year ago—a year ago—
To hope was not to know.

Just when the red June roses blow
I plucked her one,—a month ago:
Its half-blown crimson to eclipse,
I laid on her its smiling lips;
The balmy fragrance of the South
Drew sweetness from her sweeter mouth.
Swift y do golden hours creep—
To hold is not to keep.

The red June roses now are past,
This very day I broke the last—
And now its perfumed breath is hid,
With her, beneath a coffin-lid;
There will its petals fall apart,
And wither on her icy heart:—
At three red roses' cost
My world was gained and lost.

WILL THE POPE REMOVE THE PAPAL SEAT TO JERUSALEM?—A correspondent of the Liverpool *Mercury*, writing from Rome, states that French officers have latterly been very busy in obtaining information respecting Jerusalem and the state of things in that quarter. He adds that they have been taking measurements in several localities, particularly the ground that lies about the Mosque of Omar on Mount Moriah. From Jerusalem they had gone on to Hebron, Gaza and other points, for the like purpose. It was also currently reported that a body of French troops was shortly to come to Jerusalem, while another would be stationed at Jaffa, and a third at Mount Carmel. At Beyrout, he says, the French officers openly affirm that their government had no intention of withdrawing the forces sent out, but were about to employ them shortly on a new and very different errand to that for which they ostensibly came.—The French were also actively employed in making a road from the Holy City to Damascus, along which they were erecting houses at certain intervals. It is said that such a scheme as this intelligence shows to be in course of development, points to the realizing of Pio Nono's favorite plan of removing the seat of the Papacy to Jerusalem.

SENATOR FOSTER'S COURTSHIP.

A story is told of the first courtship of Senator Foster, of Connecticut, which has a decided flavor of its own:

When a young law student, he became engaged to an accomplished and fashionable young lady and shortly after his admission to the bar the wedding arrangements were made. Among these were a visit to his parents, whom he had always honored, and from whom (though poor) he felt that he had received what wealth could never have given him. When this visit was mentioned for a few moments the lady kept silent. She then said: "Mr. Foster, you know I have been educated with different ideas from yours, and have always associated with people whose manners and style of living are different from those of your parents, and although I wish you to understand that I shall not expect to repeat it soon or often, and that I shall not desire to associate with people of their class." Nothing could have surprised him more than to hear these words from her lips. For a few moments he walked the room seeming half bewildered. Then taking his hat in his hand, he turned, and with words more emphatic than refined, said; 'Madam, I am glad I have found you out in time. You may go to the ——!'

The last we heard of the lady, she was still living, an ancient maiden, having seen this son of parents she considered beneath her notice filling with honor, the highest public offices to which his fellow citizens could promote him.

A verdant, standing by a sewing machine at which a young lady was at work, looking alternately at the machine and its fair operator, at length gave vent to his admiration with:

"By jolly, it's purty, especially the part covered with calliker."

Women are said to have stroger attachments than men. Not so. Strength of attachment is evinced in little things. A man is often attached to an old hat, but did you ever know of a woman having an attachment for an old bonnet!

What Came of Calling a Genuine Bill Counterfeit.

"What is the price of this dressing gown, sir?" asked a sweet faced young girl entering the store of Hunter & Warner, in a city, and the street of a city which shall be nameless.

It was a cloudy day. The clerks lounged over the counters, read papers and yawned.—The man to whom Alice Locke addressed herself, was jaunty and middle aged. He was head clerk of the extensive establishment of Hunter & Warner, and extremely consequential in his manner.

"This dressing gown—we value it at six—you shall have it for five, as trade is dull today."

Five dollars! Alice looked at the dressing gown longingly, and the clerk looked at her. He saw that her clothes, though made and worn genteely, were common enough in texture, and that her face was very much of the common line. How it changed! now shaded, now lighted by the varied play of her emotions. The clerk could almost have sworn that she had no more than that sum, five dollars, in her purse or pocket.

The gown was a very good one for the price. It was of common shade, a tolerable merino, and lined with the same material.

"I think"—she hesitated a moment—"I think I'll take it," she said; then seeing in the face before her an expression which she did not like, she blushed as she handed out the bill the clerk had made up his mind to take.

"Jennie," cried Torrent, the head clerk, in a quick, pompous tone, "pass up the bank detector."

Up ran a tow headed boy with the detector, and up and down ran the clerk's eyes from column to column. Then he looked over with a sharp glance and exclaimed—

"That's a counterfeit bill, Miss."

Oh how pale the sweet face grew!

"Counterfeit! Oh, no—it cannot be! The man who sent it could not have been so careless; you must be mistaken, sir."

"I'm not mistaken; I'm never mistaken, Miss. The bill is counterfeit. I must presume of course, that you did not know it, although so much bad money has been offered us of late, that we intend to secure such persons as pass it. Who did you say sent it?

"Mr. C——, sir, of New York. He could not send me bad money," said the trembling, frightened girl.

"Humph," said the clerk. "Well, there's no doubt about this; you can look for yourself. Now don't let me see you here again until you can bring good money, for we always suspect such persons as you, that come on dark days with a well made story."

"But sir—"

"You need make no explanations, Miss," said the man, insultingly. "Take your bill, and the next time you want to buy a dressing gown, don't intend to pass counterfeit money," and, as he handed it, the bill fell from his hands.

Alice caught it from the floor and hurried into the street.

Such a shock the girl had never received in all her life before. It was the first insult she had ever known, and it burned her cheek and pained her heart.

Straightway, indignant and grieved, she hurried to a banking establishment, found her way in, and presented the note to a noble looking man with grey hair, faltering out—"is this bill a bad one, sir?"

The cashier and his son happened to be the only persons present. Both noticed her extreme youth, beauty, and agitation. The cashier looked at it closely and handed it back, as with a polite bow, and somewhat prolonged look, he said—

"It's a good bill, young lady."

"I knew it was," cried Alice, with a quivering lip—"and he dared—"

She could go no further, but entirely overcome, she bent her head, and the hot tears had their way.

"I beg pardon, have you had trouble with it?" asked the cashier.

"Oh, sir, you will please excuse me for giving way to my feelings—but you spoke so kindly, and I felt so sure it was good!—And I think, sir, such men as one of those clerks in Huntley & Warner's should be removed. He told me that it was counterfeit, and added something that I am glad my father did not hear. I knew the publisher would not send me bad money."

"Who is your father, young lady?" asked the cashier, becoming interested.

"Mr. Benjamin Locke, sir."

"Benjamin—Ben Locke—was he ever a clerk in the Navy Department, at Washington?"

"Yes sir; we removed from there," replied Alice. "Since then"—she hesitated—"he has not been well—and—we are somewhat reduced. Oh, why do I tell these things, sir?"

"Ben Locke—reduced!" murmured the cashier; "the man who was the making of me! Give me his number and street, my child. Your father was one of the best, perhaps the only friend I had. I have not forgotten him. No. 4, Liberty street. I will call this evening. Meantime let me have the bill—let me see, I'll give you another. Come to look, I havn't got a five, here is a ten, we'll make it all right."

That evening the inmates of a shabby, genteel house, received the cashier of the M—— Bank. Mr. Locke, a man of gray hair, th'o numbering but fifty years, rose from his arm chair, and much effected, greeted the familiar face. The son of the cashier accompanied him, and while the eldest talked together, Alice and the young man grew quite chatty.

'Yes, sir, I have been unfortunate,' said Mr. Locke, in a low tone. 'I have but just recovered, as you see, from a rheumatic fever, caused by undue exertion—and had it not been for that sweet girl of mine, I know not what I should have done. She, by giving lessons in music and French, and by writing for periodicals, has kept me, so far above want.'

'You shall never know want, my old friend,' said the cashier. 'It was a kind Providence that sent your daughter to me. There's a place in the Bank just made vacant by the death of a valuable clerk, and it is at your disposal. It is in my gift and valued at twelve hundred a year.'

Pen cannot describe the joy with which this kind offer was accepted. The day of deliverance had come.

* * * * * * *

On the following morning the cashier entered the hand-some store of Huntley & Warner, and asked for the head clerk.

'Sir,' said the cashier sternly, 'Is that a bad note?'

'I—I think not, sir,' said the clerk, stammering.

The cashier went to the door. From his carriage stepped a young girl in company with his daughter.

'Did you not tell this young lady, my ward, that this note was counterfeit? And furthermore, did you not so far forget yourself respect and the interest of your employers, as to offer her an insult?'

The man stood confounded—he dared not deny it, he could say nothing for himself.

'If your employers keep you sir, they will no longer have my custom,' said the cashier, sternly. 'You deserve to be horsewhipped, sir.'

The firm parted with their unworthy clerk that very day, and he left the store disgraced, but rightly punished.

Alice Locke became the daughter of the good cashier. All of which grew out of calling a genuine bill counterfeit.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER—AN INNOCENT MAN HUNG.

On Monday night last, a negro, named Geo. Orem, died at his home on Union, between Pennsylvania avenue and Ross street. Previous to his death he made a confession acknowledging that he was a murderer, and stated that an innocent men suffered death for his crime. He confessed that he murdered the negro King, and that the negro Cyphus, who was hung as the guilty party, was entirely innocent of the crime. Orem was attacked with sickness some few weeks since, and continued to grow worse until Monday night, when it became evident that he must die.

During his illness he appeared much disturbed in mind, and when he found that he would surely die, he called some friends near him, and made his confession. At the time the murder took place Orem was engaged in selling oysters through the city, and King was in his employ. The day previous Orem had a quarrel with King, and the former then determined to take the latter's life. Orem was also engaged in butchering, and was in the habit of carrying his butcher knife in a pocket in the back part of his pantaloons. On the night of the murder he placed his knife in this pocket and started for the house in Wagon alley, where the tragedy was enacted. When the difficulty commenced, Orem seized the first opportunity to plunge the butcher knife into the heart of King, killing him instantly. He then made his escape. The negro Cyphus was arrested on the charge of committing the murder. From the moment of his arrest to the minute previous to the execution, he denied his guilt. The evidence on the trial was that of negroes only. One of the witnesses known as 'Topsy,' who saw the murder committed, stated that Cyphus was not the man who did it. The same statement which she gave before the jury she made on the night of the murder to several persons who conversed with her. She described the murderer as a black man, heavily built.

All the other testimony, however, pointed to Cyphus as the perpetrator of the murder.—The girl Topsy was weak minded, and by some considered insane. Her recollection of events proved bad, and the only thing she could remember and state with distinctness, was the act of stabbing. Her testimony was cast aside as unworthy of belief. She was a prostitute, and was in company with a negro on her way to King's house. The negro Cyphus denied being in the vicinity when the murder was committed, and a few minutes before he ascended the scaffold remarked to the writer of this article, that he was innocent of the charge, and a few years would prove his innocence. His statement has proved to be true, and there is now no doubt that he suffered death for a crime which he never committed.

Orem, the murderer, died on Monday night, and the body has been buried. Previous to his death he stated that he had been much harrassed since he committed the deed. He was unable to sleep, and it was only when he was wearied out with toil, and in some instance after several nights of restless wakefulness, that he was enabled to sleep. Even then, he asserted, he was afflicted with horrible dreams, in which the tragedy would be re-enacted, and he would suffer the pains of death for the crime. The image of his murdered victim followed him wherever he went day and night, and no doubt to a considerable degree hastened his death.—*Baltimore Exchange.*

THE USE OF THINKING.—Galileo, when under twenty years of age, was standing one day in the metropolitan church of Pisa, when he observed a lamp which was suspended from the ceiling, and which had been disturbed by accident, swinging backwards and forwards.—This was a thing so common, that thousands no doubt had observed it before; but Galileo struck by the regularity with which it moved backwards and forwards, reflected on it, and perfected the method now in use of measuring time by means of a pendulum.

A FABLE FOR THE YOUTH.

Ernest had accompanied his father into the vineyards, which were rich with promise for the coming autumn. There he found a honey bee struggling in the web of a large garden spider, which had already opened its fangs to seize upon its prey; but Ernest set the bee at liberty, and destroyed the glistening snare.

The father observing what had passed, inquired of his son how he could so lightly esteem the skill and ingenuity of the little artist, as to annihilate its work in a moment. "Did'st thou not see with what beauty and order those slender threads were interwoven! How could'st thou then be at the same moment so pitiful and yet so hard-hearted?"

But the boy excused himself, saying:

"Is there not evil in the spider's art? for it only tends to destruction, whereas the bee gathered honey and wax within its cell, so I gave freedom to the bee, and destroyed the spider's web."

The father was pleased at this decission of a simple child, who saw no beauty in ingenuity, when its aim was destruction.

"But," continued the father, "perhaps you have been unjust towards the spider. See how it protects our ripening grapes from the flies and wasps, by means of the net which it weaves around the branches!"

"Does it do so," asked the boy, "with the intension of protecting our grapes, or merely that it may satisfy its own thirst for blood!"

"Truly" replied the father, "it troubles itself very little about our grapes."

"Oh!" said Ernest, "then the good it does can not be worth much, for I heard you say it is a good will alone which can impart beauty or goodness even to the most useful actions."

"Very true, my boy; we may be thankful, however, that in the course of nature that which is evil often fosters what is good and useful without intending to do so."

"Wherefore," inquired Ernest, "does the spider sit so solitary in its web, whilst the bees live sociably together, and work in union!—Why might not the spiders also make one huge web, and use it in common?"

"Dear child," answered his father, "a good object alone can ensure friendly co-operation. The bond of wickedness or selfishness contains within itself the seeds of dissolution. Therefore wise nature never attempts that which men too often learn by their own experience to be vain and impracticable."

On their way homewards the father observed: "Hast thou not learnt somewhat from the spider to-day my boy? Remember that in this world we shall often find good and evil mixed together—our friends and foes side by side, so that what is good may, from the contrast, appear all the more beautiful. Thus may we learn a lesson even from what is evil in itself."

ADVERTISING ROOMS OF LONDON TIMES.—An interesting sketch is given by a correspondent concerning the advertising rooms of the great London "Thunderer:"

Turn to the counter: there is a wide space beyond, and many clerks, writing, always writing. Four favored, or unfavored ones—we know not how to deem it—sit on thrones behind the counter, to take the tribute of the advertising suppliants; from these four we may choose our oracle and judge, but it matters little which we take. How very silent is the room! scarce any sound, but the clink of money and the low uttered fiats of these throned arbiters of advertisers' fates.

Of no avail is remonstrance here; the advertisement has hardly reached their hands—scarcely has time enough elapsed to skim it over—before the quiet utterance of their judgment; if one should venture to remonstrate at the charge, his lines are given back, and the next comer served; no words—they have no time for words; the first decision is the final one, we mean, of course, in the busier portion of the day—from 11 o'clock till 2. And how "use doth breed a habit in a man;" these peremptory officers rarely or never err; seldom will the printed lines fail to bear out their charge; their practised eye fathoms the mysteries of every conceivable chirography, and like seers of the mighty press, a field of the type rushes back on their sight, soon as their mild orb rests upon the scrawl.

And how the piles of advertisements grow by their side! As they take them they give a printed acknowledgment to the advertiser, and he then beholds his composition impaled with others which have preceded, upon a wire.

As we look at the business of this office, we wonder where it is to end. Already, in the London season when the town is full, the *Times* issues, not unfrequently, ten pages of closely printed advertisements, of six columns each, and each column a long one. Yet there are always enough on hand for several days to come; an advertiser cannot expect to see his lines in print for three days, and sometimes a week, from the period that he gives it in. We ask ourselves why people will consent to wait so long; why pamper still this overgrown favorite of fortune, paying duties to the Government, as it does, for advertisements and stamps and paper, alone amounting to $500,000 annually, beside giving a livelihood to so many, many families?

There is a wag of a fellow, by the name of Thornton, who one day got up during service and walked out of church, making a rather prominent display of a gold headed cane. The vicar, a well known eccentric character, with a wooden leg—the result of his love of fox hunting—immediately pounced upon him in this wise: "Pull that cane from under your arm, my young friend, and throw it away: there are no gold headed canes in heaven." Whereupon Thornton, turning round quickly, replied, "Pull that stick of wood out of your pants, my old friend, and throw it away. There are no wooden legs in heaven."

CHILDREN'S FACES.—It is interesting to study human nature in children's faces—to see the effects of different modes of education upon diverse developments of mind and body.—Many children look sour, willful and ugly; some sad, even; while others look sweet, pleasant and happy, as children should.

Much as perfect or diseased physical natures, proper or improper diet, may have to do in producing these appearances, home discipline and example, as a general thing, have more. Mothers do not realize that they fasten their own feelings, so far as expressed in their offspring. She who scowls and frowns habitually, must not expect her child to look joyful, but gnarled or surly. Like mother, like child: only she who "sows the wind" in the heart of her daughter, may expect to see the whirlwind gather and burst forth, as our harvests are generally more plentiful than the seed we scatter. Select a very pleasant-looking child, and notice if it has a pleasant-looking mother—one who answers many of its thousand and one questions with a warm loving smile, instead of turning away the inquiring mind, and fretting at its endless teasings.

Who of us, amid continual irritation, would preserve the same benignity of countenance? and can children be expected to do better than their seniors and teachers in this respect?—How I pity the half dozen offspring of her in whose house there is no acknowledged ruler, save perhaps, the youngest child! These youth do not look very happy—much less so than though they had been taught obedience to parental authority, for their mother neither feels nor looks very joyful.

But displeasing as is a surly-faced youth, a sad child is indeed a very sorry sight.—If its body has much vitality, a sensitive soul breathes an incongenial atmosphere, probably in the very heart of home. Childhood should be laughing, rosy, sunny, and when it is thus, how attractive! I had almost said, how beautiful are they who represent it, tho' their features be very unsymmetrical. Many a mother is overburdened with care and sorrow, whose, is a continual struggle with the heavy artillery of life, it is true, when it is too hard to wear smiles; yet chafing and fretting cannot lighten her burden. She must look to God, who will do all things desirable for her—He who loves to see his creatures happy.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.—This term is used so frequently in connection with the political affairs of the country, as distinguishing one great section from the other, that we clip a short history of it from an exchange, so that our readers may be familiar with its origin and meaning:

In conventional usage, "Mason and Dixon's line" is the boundary line between the Free and the Slave States. Concerning the origin of that line, and its actual extent, the following are the historical facts: On the 4th of August, 1763, Thomas and Richard Penn and Lord Baltimore, being together in London, agreed with Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathamaticians or surveyors, to mark, run out, settle and fix a boundary line between Maryland on the one hand, and Delaware and Pennsylvania on the other. Mason and Dixon landed in Philadelphia on the 16th of November following, and began their work at once. They adopted the peninsular lines, and the radient and tangent point of the circular of their predecessors. They next ascertained the north easteran coast of Maryland, and proceeded to run the dividing parallel of latitude. They pursued this parallel a distance of twenty-three miles, eighteen chains and twenty one links from the place of beginning at the N E. corner of Maryland to the bottom of a valley on Dunkirk creek, where an Indian war path crossed their route, and here, on the 19th of November 1767—ninety-three years ago—their Indian escort told them it was the will of the Sioux Nations that the surveys should cease, and they terminated accordingly, leaving thirty miles, six chains and fifty links as the exact distance remaining to be run west and southwest to the angle of Penn's, not far from the Broad Tree Tunnell on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Dixon died at Durham, England, 1777; Mason died in Pennsylvania, 1787.

SHADOWS.—The shadows of all day long play at silent games of beauty. Everything is double if it stands in light. The tree sees an unrevealed and muffled self lying darkly along the ground. The slender stems of flowers, golden rod, way side asters, meadow daisies, and rare lilies, (rare and yet abundant, in every nice, level meadow,) cast forth a dim and tremulous line of shadow, that lies along all the morning, shortening till noon, and creeping out again from the root all afternoon until the sun shoots it westward in the morning. A million shadowy arrows such as these spring from Apollo's bow of light at every step—Flying in every direction they cross, interlacing each other in a soft net work of dim lines. Meanwhile the clouds drop shadow-like anchors, that reach the ground but will not hold; every browsing creature, every flitting bird, every moving team, every unconcious traveler, writes itself along the ground in elm shadow.

Senator Douglas, Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and other leading Democrats endorse Mr. Lincoln's Message. Mr. Douglas, a few days ago, defended it in an able speech, in the U. S. Senate, regarding it as peaceful, and not as a declaration of war. Senator Johnson, who Mr. Seward so justly designates as the noble Tennesseean, and all others of like honesty, endorse it without qualification. The Breckinridge Buchanan Democrats generally construe it to mean war. They are generally Disunionists.

A flirt is like the dipper attached to a hydrant—every one is at liberty to drink from it, but no one desires to carry it away.

Agricultural.

Hints on Starting Garden Plants Early in Spring.

Various methods may be resorted to for procuring early vegetables and flowers in all climates, and especially in the colder regions of the most Northern States, and of the British Provinces, as well as for securing the growth of those plants which will not ordinarily mature where the season is very short. Green-houses, hot-beds and cold frames, are the most desirable, and these are destined to come into more extensive use, when people generarally learn how simple, cheap and valuable they are. Of these we speak from time to time; here we will only refer to one or two methods that may be adopted by all.

First, let it be remembered, that a soil deeply dug and thoroughly drained, is in a condition to receive seeds and plants much earlier than an ordinary soil, no matter how dry it may be. A free admixture of fermenting manure, like that from the horse stable, also tends to warm the soil.

The smaller seeds, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, tomatoes, many of the flower seeds, etc., may well be sown in cheap earthen pots or in boxes of earth. These boxes, if water-tight, should have gimlet holes in the bottom to drain off all excess of water; an over dose of water with no drainage, will often stop or greatly retard the growth.—Though not indispensable, it is always preferable to water at the bottom, letting only so much soak in as will naturally rise by capillary attraction. While the weather remains cold during the day, these boxes or pots may be kept in a warm light cellar, or better still a room slightly warmed by fire heat. But as soon as the out-door temperature during the day is above the freezing point, they should be left out in the sun, and only be brought in at night when there is a prospect of frost. It answers very well to leave them on the south side of a barn during the day, and remove them to the barn-floor at night, covering with straw if needed to keep out frost. By a very little care of this kind any one may have an abundant supply of plants, ready to be transferred to the open ground when danger of frost is past.

Another method which has been highly commended by some, is this: Cut turf or grass sods, pare off a little of the grass side. Invert the pieces and plant in them various seeds, such as cabbage, luttuce, cucumbers, melons, corn, turnips, radishes, indeed any thing which is desired to grow early, these can be laid closely together on the south side of the house, or barn, taking care to apply from time to time, just water enough to keep them barely moist. On cold nights they can be covered with old carpeting or blankets, and straw, until the plants begin to appear, after which the pieces should be temporarily removed to the cellar whenever there is danger of frost. As soon as the condition of the soil and weather renders it safe, the sods or turf may be cut into small pieces, each one containing one or more growing plants, and then set them into the open ground. There is a double advantage in this process: a gain of one to three weeks in time secured, and the sod or turf is an excellent material for prompting future growth and fertility. Any one who will try this method for a single season will not be likely to omit it afterwards. Three or four hours of time expended in this way, will secure a considerable supply of extra early products of various kinds.

Those who have a few old baskets will find the following plan a good one: Put into the baskets a quantity of good soil, with rotten chips, with or without some well rotted manure, as may be needed by the soil used. Plant in each basket a few melon, cucumber, squash, or punpkin seeds. The baskets can be carried in or out according to the state of the weather. After the plants are in vigorous growth, and the weather suitable, set the baskets in the soil, one in a hill, without disturbing the contents. If the sides and bottoms of the baskets be not pretty open, a number of holes should be punched through. The roots will find their way out into the surrounding soil. By starting early, so as to have large vigorous plants growing in the baskets of earth by the time the weather is settled, you may have cucumbers ready for the table almost as soon as other people have plants coming up, and melons and other products proportionately early.—*American Agriculturist.*

Salt for Hogs.

The use of salt for hogs cannot be too highly recommended, provided judgment is exercised in its use. The quantity to be given depends upon the age of the hog. Ordinarily a teaspoonful, three times a week, is sufficient for hogs three or four months old. It is best given in slop. The use of salt increases the appetite, enters into the blood and promotes the general health of swine, and puts them in better condition to take on fat. Besides, it supplies an article positively essential to the blood, viz.—soda.

It would not be out of place to say here, that the use of charcoal, clay and other gritty substances are really good for swine, and those that are in pen should not be deprived of them. We have found that swine are fond of ashes from coal, and that they do not object to it if it does contain some half-burnt coal. Indeed, they evince a strong liking for coal itself, and go at it with a relish.

Those who raise swine, or put them up for fatting, will find that they run much less risk of swine sickening if they use salt, than if they do not.—One of the old humbugs was, that salt was poison to swine. So it is to all animals, if administered in poisonous quantities, but stock generally will not use more than their wants require, and in using salt for swine it remains with the owner to kill or not by overfeeding the article. Give salt and less medicine to swine, and both swine and owners will be benefited.

"Madam, a good many persons were very much disturbed at the concert last night by the crying of your baby." "Well, I do wonder why such people will go to concerts."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 29, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Fort Sumter.

The *Gazette*, last week, has an article in which it admits that Mr. Lincoln does right in evacuating Fort Sumter. But it charges him with being weak in the knees for so doing, and states that the Republicans were in favor of Buchanan's administration reinforcing that fort. This is true. The Republicans were in favor of reinforcing Fort Sumter, and would be now, if the matter was feasible. Had Mr. Buchanan, according to the advice of Gen. Scott, and others of the best men in the country, sent reinforcements there, we would not now be in the condition that we are in. It was then an easy matter, and secession would have been nipped in the bud. But how have matters changed within the last two or three months of his administration, at Charleston? Forts have been built, batteries erected, and everything is in the most formidable condition, and defended by some four thousand soldiers. Gen. Scott advises the evacuation, and says that Fort Sumter, could not be reinforced with less than 20.000 men. In the mean time, there are not that many soldiers in the service of the country, and of the few that are, that traitorous administration took care to have them at great distances away. Congress is not in session, and it would take months to raise an army sufficiently powerful for that purpose, and to crown all, Maj. Anderson reported that he had only about fifteen days provisions on hand!

The people can see to what a pretty pass the last administration has brought us, and they will lay the blame of this new humiliation, to that most infamous administration.

The *Gazette* of last week has an article in which it charges that the Republicans intend to remove the "widow Statler," at Schellsburg. Now, we can't say that we are in favor of removing this lady, who, it is said, makes an excellent Post Mistress,but that paper's lugging this matter before the public, is not calculated to secure her continuance in that office. But the *Gazette's* statement that she is a "widow," is not true. Her husband is living, and in California, and, we hear, has occasionally sent her remittances. Neither is she, we understand, in very needy condition, and her friends are in quite able circumstances. Nor should the Locofocos make a fuss, even were she a widow, if she should be removed, for four years ago, in this place, they removed a lady who was the widow of a Democrat.

Post Masters Appointed.

The following appointments have been made in Bedford County.

Bedford—Wm. Kiser.
Alum Bank—Nathan H. Wright.
Hopewell—John B. Castner.
Bloody Run—Eli B. Ramsey.
Rays Hill—John Nycum, Sr.
St. Clairsville—Geo. B. Amick.

David Welch, has been appointed at Burnt Cabins, and Obednego Edwards, at New Grenada, Fulton County.

We are requested to state, that by an act of Assembly of last session, Township Auditors, are required to take security from Supervisors, in double the amount of the money supposed to come into their hands.

Spring Elections.—So far as we have been able to ascertain, the elections in Bedford County, for local candidates this spring, have resulted quite favorably for the Republicans.

A bill has passed the Legislature, and been signed by the Governor, changing, the time of holding the municipal election in Philadelphia from May to October.

Subscribers changing their residence, and Post office, will please inform us of the fact.

What is the difference between *par* and *current* funds, on a note of $71? Is it $1,75, *Gazette*?

The order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter has not yet been sent.

Senator Hale's reference to II, Sam., chapter 15, verse 4, as applicable to the demagogery of Douglas,and his affectation of sincerity in supporting the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, was very sharp. The verse reads as follows:

"Absalom said, moreover, oh, that I were made Judge in the land, that any man which hath any suit or cause, might come unto me, and I would do him justice."

At that moment Absalom, the prince of hypocritical demagogues, was endeavoring to seduce the people from King David, his father, to make him king in his stead.

The New Constitution.—The Constitution adopted by the Congress of the Southern Confederacy is reported to contain the following clause: The Presidential term is extended to six years.—Offices are to be held during good behavior, and officers to be removed only for cause, and on a written complaint being preferred against them.—The slave trade is prohibited. Members of the Cabinet are also to be excluded from seats in Congress.

The following appointments have been made by the M. E. Conference:

Juniata District—	Rev. Mr. Chenowith, P. E.
Hollidaysburg,	F. B. Snyder.
Altoona,	W. L. Spottswood.
Woodbury,	J. A. Melick, J. B. Mann.
Schellsburg,	N. W. Colburn, W. Evans.
Bedford Station,	Samuel Kepler.
Bedford Circuit,	C. Cleaver, J. G. Moore.
New Granada,	A. Smith, C. H. Kitchen.
Cassville,	C. Graham, Thos. Greenly.
Huntingdon,	S. L. M. Conser.
Manor Hill,	A. M. Barnitz,J. C. Clarke.
Williamsburg,	E. W. Kirby.
Birmingham,	J. A. Coleman, W. Houck.
Philipsburg,	S. Creighton, J. Olwine.
Curwensville & Clear	T. D. Gotwalt.
New Washington,	A. Bender, D. M'Clasey.
Glen Hope,	J. S. Lee, L. D. Watson.
East Baltimore—	Rev. Samuel Barnes.

A Traitor Shot in Fort Sumter.—A Charleston correspondent writing under date of the 12th of March, relates the following, as an illustration of Maj. Anderson's loyalty to his country in dealing with traitors:

"There is an Irish ruffian who loafs upon the wharves, who has, as an ironical tribute; of his extreme ugliness, been dubbed 'Handsome Charlie.' This vagabond is to Charleston what Billy Mulligan was to New York—as notorious a scamp as ever went unhung. The brother-in-law of Charlie was a soldier attached to the garrison at Fort Sumter, and was often sent by Maj. Anderson, with others, for provisions. These two villians, brothers in 'crime' as well as in 'law,' had, it seems, been plotting treason against the Government of the United States. One of their plans was to smuggle in files for the purpose of spiking the guns of Fort Sumter. How they expected to accomplish this rascality is another question; but certain it is that files were introduced into the fortress concealed in loaves of bread. The files and the traitor were both discovered. A messenger was dispatched to Charleston for a priest. The cause assigned for requiring his presence was the premature confinement, and consequent danger, of a soldier's wife. The real need for him was to shrive a dastardly wretch for the next world, who was utterly unfit to live in this. The brother-in-law of 'Handsome Charlie' was shot, a fitting doom for a traitor."

THE SKIRMISH BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND FESSENDEN.

The passage which lately occurred in the United States Senate between Douglas and Fessenden, is thus graphically described by the *Times'* correspondent:

Senator Douglas and Fessenden had a sharp verbal passage of arms in the Senate to-day, in which Douglas suffered severely. He made a set speech attacking Republicans, for not declaring their policy, and Senator Wilson replied to him. Douglas rejoined, and was understood to say "the Senator from Maine," which Mr. Fessenden corrected. Mr. Douglas denied that he used the language attributed to him; and on Mr. Fessenden persisting, Mr. Douglas pronounced it "false," and that Mr. Fessenden "knew it to be false."

Mr. Fessenden replied in a keen, cool, and perfectly scathing speech, as severe a piece of polished invective as I ever heard. He said he would concede to Mr. Douglas everything he claimed, except that he was a gentlemon, which he could not acknowledge, because he had used language which no gentleman, without greater provocation, ever used.

Mr. Douglas rejoined, saying as Mr. Fessenden proposed to settle the matter elsewhere, he had no more to say.

Mr. Fessenden replied, denying that he had said so, and scourging Douglas again on the Code. The skirmish was very sharp. Douglas was angry and in the wrong, and he committed the great fault of refusing to acknowledge it. He lost ground decidedly.

John M. Daniel of the Richmond *Examiner*, fairly boils over with wrath because Virginia will not secede. His paper reeks with the foulest billingsgate, aimed at every one who adheres to the Union. He says of Virginia.

"Her timidity and indecision are making her the butt of Yankee boot blacks, truckmen, hack drivers, short boys, red necks, dead rabbits. What the shivering Submissionists here call "the Conservatism of Virginia" is looked upon by the North as an exhibition of "white feathers." Even the brutal and illiterate dangerous classes at the North, the wretches with broken noses, mouths like bull terriers—the fellows whose brains are located in the back settlements of their thick skulls—have correctly gauged the Convention at Mechanic's Hall."

A Washington correspondent, says:

We learn that Fort Sumter will soon be abandoned by Maj. Anderson. If so, it will be simply the result of a military necessity. He has bread for but two or three weeks. We have no army to send him supplies. All the men-of-war at command could not relieve him—says the highest military authorities here.—James Buchanan would not allow Scott and Holt to do it when the thing was possible—now it is impossible. So at least our military authorities here assert. What can be done, the Administration will do to uphold the honor of the Government, but such was the infamous conduct of the late Administration, that some of its blunders and crimes are beyond an immediate remedy.

A Terrible Company.—They are organizing a new millitary company in Memphis, Tenn., to be called "The Defiants:" The *Avalanch* says of them—"Their uniform is to be black homespun, with red plumes.—Their banner is black—the arms of the State of Tennessee being inscribed on one side, in crimson; on the other side will be represented a right hand grasping an unsheathed sword, with the name of the company—the Defiants—written in red letters above—the whole outfit will be emblematic of death and defiance, and will cost forty dollars."

Movements in the Navy and Army.—All the naval ships now on the Pacific and in the Mediterranean have been ordered home to enter Northern ports. The troops that were under Twigg's command in Texas, 2,500 in number, have been ordered to take up their line of march for the North forthwith. Some of them will come to Washington. Others have been ordered to other posts. All the troops now in New Mexico have been recalled.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Cobb's Contingencies.

Everything relating to the personal habits and official life of so distinguished a financier and statesman as the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Howell Cobb, must be interesting to the people whom he fleeced, and of these his account of Contingent Expenses for the last year of his stewardship contains some pleasing hints. We learn, for instance, that the chief newspapers and periodicals which the Government supplied to him were *The Richmond Enquirer*, *The Washington Constitution*, and *De Bow's Review*—a discovery which sheds light on the oblique and stupid course of this respectable person; we find that his literary studies were principally confined to lexicons of the Greek and Latin languages, copies of these valuable though not exciting works being charged in the account; from the flowery fields of literature, thus represented, he seems to have strayed into the realms of art, for we see that he bought a statuette of Gen. Jackson and an engraving called "The First Blow for Freedom," though it is not easy to conceive why he could want a bust of Old Hickory, unless to wreak his spite on it after the manner of Quilp, who thrust gimlets into the wooden effigy he imagined to resemble his enemy. Kit Nubbles; may not one fancy the Ex-Secretary chipping the classic nose of the plaster General, or gouging his eye, at the same time taunting him with the war-cry of Secession?

The modest sum of $255 50 was expended for penknives during the year—and this only for the chief man himself. Caleb Cushing, for "professional services," received $500. Is it possible that the brilliant Mexican General's peculiar abilities were called forth in the preparation of the wonderful Treasury reports which annually mystified the country? Or was this amount intended to remunerate him for his assistance in breaking up the Democratic party at Charleston?

A horse figures largely in the account under consideration. We have first the absolute cost of the horse, $200; then other items, as follows: Livery of horse, $166 20; hire of horse, $116 87; doctoring of horse, $22; shoeing of horse, $126 62; harness of horse, $50 41; pasturing of horse, $22 75; fly net for horse, $3 75; making the total disbursement for the quadruped, $708 60. This experience of Mr. Cobb may account for the small display of cavalry in the Southern army, for no treasury, even aided by an export duty on cotton, one of Howell's most luminous ideas could sustain the draught of many such horses.

In the midst of so much extravagance it is refreshing to come upon a bit of economy, though in this case it was not judicious; we learn that the charge for *whitewashing* was only five dollars! Surely this was not wise; surely it would have been better to have bought fewer penknives and to have used more whitewash, it certainly was needed. Two hundred and fifty dollars for penknives, seven hundred dollars for a single horse, and only five dollars for whitewash! The case is worse than that of Jack Falstaff's sack and bread.

But the most astonishing item of all is this, which the reader will look at, then rub his eyes, and look again:

"Varnishing Mr. Buchanan $8,50."

Varnishing Mr. Buchanan! Consider the work! Three dollars and fifty cents! Consider the pay! As we revolve this bewildering and fruitful topic in our tortured mind, what a picture rises before us! The Old Public Functionary presents himself in the Treasury Department for his coat of varnish—it may be his second coat; perchance his third. The feeble hands of the Sage of Wheatland wander aimlessly about in search of something to grasp, while the puffy Georgian applies the brush; perhaps they fall on the ponderous lexicons charged among the contingencies, perhaps they steady themselves by the Constitution and the laws—bound in sheep. With piteous accents implores his friend not to "lay it on so thick." The job done, the Secretary picks his teeth with one of his penknives, while the President cuts a "chew" from his favorite weed with another, and then goes out to dry. The apparent imbecility of Mr. Buchanan when he should have acted is now explained; he was was not allowed to move; the varnish was hardening!

What was the purpose of the varnishing?—Was it to preserve the great man? Was it to keep him from cracking? Was it to restore his colors and bring back the blush of youth? Why was the nation asked to pay ohly $3 50 for this important work? After having saved so much in whitewash, even though the penknives had bled us, and that horse had been ridden rough-shod over us, could we not have afforded more than this poor fraction for such a job? It must be that the ex-Secretary made his toil a labor of love and only charged for the material.

The publication of this account will do much for the character of Mr. Cobb. He reduced the country almost to bankruptcy; he snarled and twisted all the threads in which his clumsy hands became entangled; he turned traitor himself, and sided others to do likewise; but this last deed shall be told to posterity as the one bright spot in his dull life, and the epitaph engraven on his monument by a grateful country should be: He varnished Mr. Buchanan!

David Wilmot, the successor of Simon Cameron in the United States Senate, was born at Bethany, Wayne county, Pa., on the 20th of January, 1814. He was educated at Bethany Academy, and at Aurora, Cayuga county, New York; read law and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He was a member of Congress from 1845 to 1851, and has since been president Judge of the thirteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and resides at Towanda, Bradford county, Pa. He was a prominent member of the recent Peace Conference, and has long enjoyed a national reputation, but is chiefly distinguished as the author of the celebrated anti-slavery proviso introduced while a member of Congress, and which bears his name. He is a clear headed and decidedly able man.

For the Union.—A traveler passing through one of the counties of Tennessee on horseback, stopped at a modest cottage on the roadside, and asked for shelter, as it was quite dark and raining. The "head of the family" came to the door and accosted the traveller with, "what do you want?" "I wan't to stay all night," was the reply. "What are yer?" This interrogatory was not fully understood by the traveler, and he asked an explanation. "I mean what's yer politics?" rejoined the former. "Air yer for this Union or again it?" This was a poser, as the traveler was not certain whether the "man of the house" was a Union man or a secessionist, and he was anxious to tie up for the night; so he made up his mind and said, "My friend I am for the Union." Stranger you kin kum in."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 24.

Colonel Lamon, who will, undoubtedly, be the marshal of the District of Columbia, started for Richmond, Va., on Friday evening, bearing a message from the President to the Union men, now in Convention, assembled at that point. He is the very man for so delicate an errand—secret, prudent, and bold. The news from Virginia is by no means favorable. Even Governor Letcher begins to favor secession, in view of the stubborn opposition of the ultra Republicans to the peace policy of the Administration.

The incessant calls upon the President are terrible. He is disturbed early in the morning and late in the night, and nothing but the persistent efforts of his friends induced him yesterday to issue an order to the effect that he would receive no visits, either of friendship or official, and yet he was intruded upon by some who ought to have commiserated his troubles.

I am disposed to believe that information has been received by several members of the Cabinet that Jefferson Davis' prophecy, that in twelve months the Secessionists will be in possession of the capitol of the United States, has been repeated in certain anonymous letters, and that Mr. Lincoln's Administration is determined to do all in its power to prevent the Border States from going out of the Union.

The President has been disposed to hesitate about removing the Secessionists in office in the Border States, but recent news from Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland has induced him to change his opinion, and we shall have a number of appointments to those important places in a few days.

The number of resignations of officers in the army and the navy has by no means alarmed the Administration. Applicants from the South are numerous, and every vacancy created by resignation calls forth a dozen applicants from the Southern States. The Union is still strong.

The distinguished Representative in Congress from the Second Congressional district in Pennsylvania is warmly presented for a high diplomatic position abroad, for which he peculiarly qualified. The Swiss mission, now filled by Mr. Fay, is generally set apart for Mr. Morris.

Vice President Hamlin vacated the chair, according to immemorial custom, yesterday afternoon, and was succeeded by the unanimous election of Senator Foot, of Vermont, one of the most popular and agreeable members of that body. His speech was a model of good taste and brevity.

The Disunionists in Virginia have a double trouble. They may not be able to pass a Secession ordinance; and if they do, they will be defeated before the people, inasmuch as Mr. Lincoln's Administration is resolved to do all in their power to retain the Border States in the Union. It is utterly false that Colonel James Barbour, of the Culpeper district, has declared in favor of Secession.

A number of the members of the Virginia Convention arrived here from Richmond on Saturday, and they declare the rumor that the Secessionists are within three of a majority of the Convention to be entirely without foundation. The Union men are still in a decided and controlling majority, notwithstanding there has been some defection from their ranks, and those that remain cannot be tempted or forced into the disunion movement under any circumstances. If Mr. Seward, in his forthcoming reply to the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy, recommends, as it is expected he will, the calling of a Convention of the States to settle our national difficulties, the Virginia Convention will promptly endorse the plan.

If ex-Governor Pollock, who is from the interior, should be appointed collector of the port of Philadelphia, most of the other leading Federal offices will be given to the city. Hon. Wm. Millward still continues to be prominent for United States marshal. There is but little doubt that Henry Goggshall will be the general appraiser. Charles M. Neal, Edwin T. Chase, Reed Myers, William Moran, and others, are named for navy agent, and William Elliott, John H. Bringhurst, Robert M. Foust, and C. Walborn for postmastor. Quite a formidable petition is made for the retention of J. R. Snowden as director of the United States Mint. The contest among various applicants prevents the immediate removal of James H. Walton as treasurer of the same institution.

It has been discovered that there is a deep laid scheme to carry California out of the Union, and the appointments for that State will be made at once, in order to supersede the tools of Gwin, who now hold the Federal offices there, and are all in the Secession conspiracy. General Johnston, in command of the western division of the army, will also be recalled, and a more reliable officer sent out.

Wm. Jayne, of Illinois, has been nominated for Governor of Dacotah.

Detective Keese, of this city, has seized, and retains by order of court, bogus and counterfeit notes on twenty-seven banks, amounting to $200,000, and also plates and dies for their manufacture. The larger packages contain the following: $30,000 counterfeits on the Bank of Augusta, Maine; $60,000 unsigned counterfeits on the State Bank of Ohio; $30,000 bogus notes on the Columbia Bank of Washington; $30,000 counterfeits on the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank of Virginia; $8,600 of seven denominations, all counterfeits of the Camden Bank, New Jersey, and four plates on the same bank. There are also dies of the denominations of ten cents, one dollar, and two dollar and a half gold pieces.

The Cabinet was in session yesterday, occupied in preparing nominations for the action of the Senate, which body is anxious to close the session as soon as practicable.

Colonel Sumner.

We perceive with much pleasure that the post of Brigader-General, made vacant by the dismissal of General Twiggs, has been conferred upon Colonel Sumner. This gallant officer has seen a great deal of service. Indeed his whole life has been a very active one, and the record is as brilliant as it is long. A recent southern paper undertook to say that the northern States have not produced able military commanders. It is, therefore, proper to place prominently before them an officer whose ability has been signally tested. Colonel Sumner is one of the most energetic and skilful commanders in our service. His arduous and perilous Indian campaigns fully prove this. In the qualities required for a field-officer Twiggs cannot compare with him, while as an honest and brave man he is as far above the wretched traitor as Olympus is above a molehill. Sumner has all the talent and capacity requisite to command successfully an army of any size.

Not long since General Harney insulted him, and refused to fight because he was not his equal.—They are both generals now, an Sumner has rather more of the confidence of the public and of the Administration than Harney, but we presume that unless Harney makes the offer there will be no fight. Harney is rash, splenetic, and harsh in his conduct, and quite unpopular everywhere. He has little regard for the usages of civilized life, where they come in contact with his policy in the field. Col. Sumner is a striking contrast to this.—While even more enterprising and vigorous than Harney in his actions, he never loses sight of the duty he owes to humanity, and therefore is better calculated to succeed.

Scott and Wool are both very old. Twiggs, who was also quite aged, has been dismissed. Worth is dead and Riley also. The brave old generals who adorned our service so long will soon have all disappeared from the service. It is, therefore, a good thing to see a race of bold, able and chivalrous men,like Sumner,rising up to take their places. When the vacancies created by the resignations and dismissals in the army shall all have been filled by the promotion of promising juniors, the service will be all the better and more vigorous for the change. Such men as Slemmer and Hill only need the opportunity to become distinguished on a wider field than Florida and Texas, where they have rendered their names memorable.—*North American.*

Collection of the Revenue.—It is said that the Attorney General, Mr. Bates, has given the opinion to President Lincoln, that the revenue cannot be collected, except under the law of 1809, which renders it necessary for collectors to reside within their respective districts and therefore it will be impossible to execute the laws with propriety, even were it otherwise feasible, in vessels.

Death of an Ex-Empress.

An Ex-Empress died in Philadelphia, last week. We refer to Madame Huate de Yturbide, widow of the former Emperor of Mexico, whose decease took place on Thursday last, at her lodgings in Broad street. This estimable lady, who has resided in Philadelphia since the execution of her husband by the Mexican Government in 1824, belonged to a distinguished Spanish family long resident in Mexico. Her misfortunes, as well as her good qualities as a woman, had secured her the regard of the society in which she moved. A pension from the Mexican Government enabled her to educate her family liberally, and she has performed her duties as a mother and a member of society in a faithful and exemplary manner.

One or two of the sons of Madame Yturbide have, we beleive, resided in Mexico of late years, and have held offices under the Government. Her daughters were unable to be present at the funeral, which took place on Saturday morning, at St. Joseph's Church. The service was of the simplest, most unostentatious kind. There were none of the kindred of the noble lady, who once wore a crown, to follow her remains to the grave. A few gentlemen of Philadelphia, whose social position had brought them into intimate relations with the family in past times, attended the funeral; and scarcely one in ten thousand of the vast population of the city where she had long resided, knew that the grave had that day closed over one who once held rank as an Empress.

The sad affliction that has thus befallen the family of Madame de Yturbide recalls to the memory the heroic career of her noble husband. He was the great man of the best days of Mexico. He was the author of her seperation from Spain, and the Mexican people, in the first flush of their gratitude, fairly thrust upon him the crown, which he had designed, in the famous "Plan of Iguala," for a Spanish prince. He was proclaimed Emperor with the title of "Augustin the First," on the night of May 18th, 1822. For a long time he refused the proffered crown, and it was only after the Congress had voted for him by a vote of 77 to 15 that he accepted it. In the following month the Congress voted unanimously for making the crown hereditary in the family of Yturbide, and soon after he was solemnly crowned.

But the fickle and faithless Mexican people did not stand by the monarch they had chosen. The military leaders that have been the curse of the country began to conspire aginst the Government. A civil war arose, in which Santa Anna soon become a prominent leader against the Emperor. A republic was proclaimed and on the 20th of March 1823, after a turbulent reign of less than a year, Yturbide abdicated. Permission was granted to him to leave the country, and a pension of $25,000 a year was allowed him. He went with his family to Italy, but returned, in 1824, to Mexico, where, in the meantime, he had been proscribed as a traitor, though he did not know the fact. Gen. Garza, the Governor of Tamaulipas, pretending friendship, betrayed him to the Congress of that State, and he was immediately arrested, and, without a trial, was sentenced to death. The sentence was carried into effect at Padilla, July 19th, 1824, less than a week from the time of his landing on the coast, and before an appeal could be made to the Government at Mexico. He died like a hero, addressing some manly words to the soldiers, and himself adjusting the bandage over his eyes before he was shot. Mexico has never had a braver man or a purer patriot in her Government.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

TRUE VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

Mr. Lincoln was not elected to destroy the Union, either by precipitating its dissolution or by becoming accessory to it after the fact. He was elected to preserve both Freedom and the Union by restoring the Administration of the Government to the principles of the Constitution. If now, he should rashly discard the Union on the one hand, or on the other should attempt to maintain it by *precipitate* measures of force,—a war that would not carry with it the moral sentiment of the North,—he would throw his Administration into the power of the enemies of freedom, who by clamoring for the Union or against a civil war provoked by rashness, would secure for themselves the next Presidential election, and the consequent subjugation of freedom to slavery.—We beleive that Mr. Seward foresaw all this, and that his great speech in the Senate was framed in the spirit of wisdom and patriotism to meet either of these contingencies. He sought to preserve the Union for freedom, by throwing the responsibility for disruption or for civil war where it properly belongs—upon the party of slavery. One of the most sagacious minds in the country, long publicly committed to the abolition of slavery, has given us a view of that speech, which, though not sent for publication, we cannot withhold from our readers. Refering to *The Independent's* view of 'Mr. Seward's True Position,' this writer says:

"I want to say how much I was gratified by the appreciative article on Gov. Seward in *The Independent* of Febuary 14th. I think his late speech has been most unjustly, most unintelligently dealt with. People were looking to him in a kind of foolish expectation that he could settle the nation by a speech! Nobody else could do it, but certainly Seward must be able. Nonsense! It was not in the power of a mortal, even if he were close upon the rank of a demigod. He could issue no phillipic, make no onslaugh right or left—nothing plainly was to be done in that fashion. He could offer no compounding measure—fire and water could as easily be quieted by a marriage.—What then could he do with a speech? Never was an orator in a closer pinch. See, then, how adroitly and with what masterly skill he leveled his aim to the occasion. What he is after is plain as the sun, viz., to *smooth away exasperations and gain time* for the work of salvation. There was never a finer, grander act of statesmanship in the world. I believe it has really had more effect than any other speech delivered in the country. By it, together with Gen. Scott's soldierly arrangements for a show of force, the tide has, I think, been turned, and the sophomore rebellion is getting rapidly sobered. When it is well over, and men get reflection enough to view things soberly, this great speech of Mr. Seward will be celebrated as one of the noblest instances of moral and morally wise selfmodulation to pass the straits of a difficult occasion that has ever been given by human statesmanship."—*N. Y. Independent.*

What Mr. Douglas Wanted.

Day after tomorrow Mr. Lincoln's administration will be two weeks old. When it was a week old, Mr. Douglas introduced a resolution in the Senate calling on Mr. Lincoln, virtually, for a detailed and specific account of the means and agencies by which he proposes to carry out the theories of his inaugural. Recognizing the vast difficulties that lie in the way of the enforcement of the revenue laws, Mr. Douglas was evidently anxious that the administration should "put its foot in it" at the first start, and in a revolutionary period, when events follow events with unexampled rapidity, to preclude itself from taking any advantage of possible changes in the aspect of affairs. Mr. Douglas virtually said to Mr. Lincoln—"My dear sir, I have the highest confidence in your statesmanship and patriotism. You mean peace. Your message bears that construction. Now tell us *how* you mean peace. Will you do this, that, or the other? Make yourself a Procrustean bed, fix yourself immoveably upon it, and then my dear Mr. Lincoln, I'll chop you off or stretch you out as may suit my fancy."

It is a beautiful sight to see how indignant is Mr. Douglas, because Mr. Lincoln will not walk into this trap, so pleasantly baited. But it is after all not so very unreasonable that the Administration should take as long to decide upon its ultimate policy, as a country Judge would to adjudicate the merits of a horse suit.—*Buff. Com.*

The Retiring Cabinet.—While remarking upon the Cabinet which Mr. Lincoln has selected to assist him in his labors, let us pay our parting respects to the gentlemen about to retire, who came to the assistance of Mr. Buchanan at the crisis of his country's fortune. When the treachery of former agents, Cobb, Floyd, and Thomson, had almost surrendered the government into the hands of the rebels, Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, Mr. Dix, of New York, Mr. King, of Maine, and Mr. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, stepped in to save the Administration from destruction and the nation from utter disgrace. Their efforts since have been arduous and unwearied in behalf of the Union. They succeeded in arresting the tendency to disintegration, restored the confidence of the people in their government, recovered its commercial credit, rebuked the traitors on every side in no sparing words, and handed the public power over to their successors, in all its integrity and without a breach of the peace. For these services they deserve, as they will receive, the lasting gratitude of their countrymen.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

One expression of Andrew Johnson's deserves to be everywhere remembered. In referring to the seceding members of the Cabinet, he said:

"Cobb remained in the Cabinet until the treasury was bankrupt and the national credit disgraced at home and abroad, and then he conscientiously seceded; Thompson stayed in until the poor Indians were robbed out of a large portion of their patrimony, and then he conscientiously seceded; and Floyd, more honest than the rest, waited until he and his friends had taken some eight millions of public and private money, and then, he, pious soul, conscientiously seceded too."

Let the Cotton States Go.—A number of the citizens of Massachusetts have signed a petition asking the Legislature to pass a resolution in favor of allowing the cotton States to leave the Union, "provided that they declare freedom of navigation in the Mississippi river, and surrender all right to a district of territory, of six miles square, bordering on the Mississippi and opposite to the city of New Orleans, as a port of entry of the United States, and further, that they resign all right and claim to participation in the territories now belonging to the United States, and in consideration of which all forts, custom houses, and other property of the United States, lying within the boundaries of the above named States shall be made over and surrendered to them."

R. J. Walker a Rich Man.—A Washington correspondent says: Robert J. Walker has suddenly became a millionaire, by the decision made yesterday in the Supreme Court, involving the title to a quicksilver mine in California, estimated to be worth millions of dollars. Mr. Walker is proprietor of one fifth of this valuable mine and was offered not long ago $2 000,000 for it, provided the court should give a favorable decision. That decision has now been given, and Mr. Walker, who was, to use his own words, "a beggar in the morning," went home to dinner a *millionaire.*

The disastrous condition of the country, may, however, prevent his immediate realization of his "expectations."

Southern and Northern Officers.—It is complained, and with some justice that northern military officers are denied their due share of public applause. The heroic achievments of an Anderson in the army, and of Ingraham in the navy, are duly blazoned forth and credited to their respective States of Kentucky and South Carolina. But we hear nothing of the equally heroic acts of Northern men. For example, Lieutenant A. J. Slemmer, of the First Artillery, has kept his post at Fort Pickens with a small command, and the vastly greater insurgent army before it under Chase has melted away. Slemmer has only two officers to share with him the fatigue of watching a large fort. His merits are not by any means less than those of Major Anderson, but Slemmer is a northern man, and that is reason enough in the mind of an old northern soldier to account for the almost entire indifference with which he is treated.

An Appropriate Present.—The editor of the Norwich (Ct.) *Bulletin* has sent Jefferson Davis, the President of the "Six Nations," a pen-holder, made from a rafter of the house in which Benedict Arnold was born. In closing his letter of presentation, the editor says:—"I have taken occasion to present you this penholder, as a relic whose associations are linked most closely to the movement of which you are the head. Let it lie upon your desk for use in your official duties. In the eternal fitness of things, let that be its appropriate place. It links 1780 with 1861. Through it West Point speaks to Montgomery. And, if we may believe that spirits do ever return and haunt this mandane sphere, we may reckon with what delight Benedict Arnold's immortal part will follow this fragment of his paternal roof-tree to the hands in which is being consummated the work which he begun."

The Family at the White House.—The family at the White House consists of the following persons:

Mr and Mrs. Lincoln and two sons; Mrs. Edwards and Miss Edwards, of Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kellog, of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of Springfield; Mrs. Grunsley, of Springfield; Mr. Lockwood Todd, of Springfield; Dr. Long, Springfield; Mr. Nicolay, Private Secretary; Col. Ward H. Lamon, formerly Mr. Lincoln's law partner; Captain John Cook; Captain Magatt, of Ohio.

An Irishman, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, working on the canal, lately walked into the water, and coming across a large turtle, with head and legs extended, retreated under great excitement, hollering to his companions that he had found a box full of snakes.

FROM CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Charleston *Courier* of Friday says that Surgeon Fox, of the U. S. Navy, had arrived with orders from Washington to visit and report in relation to the condition of Fort Sumter. He was permitted to visit Major Anderson, on condition of being accompanied by Capt. Hartstein.

The *Courier* also reports the arrival of Mr. Holmes, formerly of Congress from South Carolina. He says that, before he left Washington, Mr. Seward desired him to say to the people of Charleston that he was for a peaceful settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement of affairs. Mr. Holmes also reports that Gen. Scott gave similar assurances, and that the President favors the policy, and that a majority of the Cabinet desire a withdrawal of the troops from Fort Pickens as well as Fort Sumter.

Sleepless, Crying, Teething Children.

All know how unpleasant are these accompaniments of babyhood, and most intelligent persons know, also, the sad consequences to health, and often life, from the use of anodynes, cordials, and similar baby doses used to quiet them. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC BABY'S PILLS, (a pleasant sugar pill,) which you may drop into the mouth at any time, give you every thing to be desired from medicine. They CALM EXCITEMENT, ALLAY THE IRRITATION OF TEETHING, RELIEVE COLIC AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS AND PROCURE NATURAL AND QUIET REST, without the disadvantages of cordials or opiates. They have been used for years, and approved by all who use them or abhor dosing.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.
March 15, 1861.

MARRIED.

In South Bend, Ind., at the residence of J. Brownfield, March 12th, by Rev. J. C. Reed, Mr. Samuel J. Way and Miss Henrietta A. Fishburn, both of Bedford, Pa.

Accompanying the above notice we received a bright and shining dollar! This happy couple have always been favorites in this community, and they have the best wishes of all classes of our citizens for their future prosperity, and a long and joyful life.

On the 21st inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Hannabery, Mr. Charles Williams to Miss Mary C. Whetstone, both of Napier Township.

At the residence of Moses Rogers, in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, by the same, on Sunday the 17th inst., Mr. J. E. Scott Blackburn, of the same place, to Miss Margaret Ellen, daughter of John Albaugh of Iowa, formerly of St. Clair Tp.

At Waterstreet, on Tuesday evening, March 12th, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. Christian B. Replogle to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry S. Fluck, all of Morrisons cove.

DIED.

At Bloody Run, March 22d, Martha Ann, daughter of Rev. John McElhaney, aged 33 years and 8 months.

On the 21st inst., Mrs. Rosannah Lutz, aged 88 years, 2 months and 7 days.

Her days were many, and her end was peace.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Real Estate in Cumberland Valley tp.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY 20TH APRIL, NEXT,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: Sixty acres of land, about six thereof cleared, with a small house thereon erected, adjoining lands of the undersigned, John Miller, Martin Boor and others.

TERMS:—One third in hand and balance in two equal annual payments with interest.

WM. TROUT,
Committee of Nicholas Boor.

March 29, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Benjamin Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. NATHAN ROBISON,

March 29, 1861. Adm'r.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the old firm of S. Shuck & Co., either by book account or note, will please call and settle before the 10th April, or they will find their accounts, in the hands of an officer for collection.

S. & W. SHUCK.

March 29, 1861.

NOTICE
The Rail Road Cannot be made if Payment is Neglected.

ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody, by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

March 22, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Colerain Township, on the estate of John Gorsuch, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHOEMAKER,

March 22, 1861.–* Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Murry, late of Woodberry Township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will make the same known without delay to J. B. LONGENECKER,

Adm'r, near Woodberry.

March 22, 1861.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

James O'Neal vs. Sophia O'Neal. } Alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned, appointed commissioner to take the testimony &c., in the above case will attend to the duties thereof, on the 23d day of April 1861, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at 1 o'clock, when all interested can attend. J. W. LINGENFELTER,

March 22, 1861. Commissioner.

ROGERS & GEST,

NO. 133 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Field, Garden and Flower seeds, and Agricultural Implements, also Bone dust, Guana, Superphosphate of lime &c.

Prince Edward Island Black and Gipsey Oats—new articles of verry superior character for seed—for sale by ROGERS & GEST,

No. 133 Market St.,
March 22, 1861. Philadelphia.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, pursuant to the order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises, in West Providence Township, Bedford County, on *SATURDAY, the 20th day of APRIL, next*, the following

REAL ESTATE,

late the property of James McDaniel, dec'd, viz: One tract of land, being unimproved, adjoining lands of —— Fetter on the East, Fred'k Collaberger on the West, Andrew Mortimore on the North, and Joseph McDaniel's heirs on the South, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

ALSO, one other tract of unimproved land, adjoining the mansion property and lands of Daniel Snyder, David Steckman and others, and containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

ALSO, the mansion place of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Daniel Snyder, Wilson McDaniel, Jacob Steel, John Calhoun and others, containing 268 acres, about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 of which are meadow, balance well timbered. The improvements are a two-story Log Dwelling House, with kitchen attached; also a Smoke House, Spring House, and Log Stable, with threshing floor. There is also an apple orchard on the premises, and a good spring at the door of the dwelling. The property is situated five miles South of Bloody Run, on the road to Clearville.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, on said day. The terms will be one third in hand the balance in 2 equal annual payments without interest.

JOSEPH McDANIEL,

March 22, 1861. Adm'r.

Bedford Co. Teachers' Association.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Association, will convene in the Hall of the Union School House, in Bedford, at 1½ o'clock P. M., Friday, April 19th. The exercises will consist of essays by Misses L. C. Arnold, M. C. Allison and Messrs. J. B. Fluke, M. A. Points, Jas. J. Barndollar and J. G. Livingston. Lectures will be delivered by A. N. Raub and J. H. Longenecker.

It is hoped that the teachers of Bedford County will turn out in numbers and show the people that they are working in earnest. Friends of education and the public generally are invited to attend.

JOHN G. FISHER,
Chairman Business Committee.

March 22, 1861.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 822 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.
March 22, 1861.–3m

STATEMENT AND REPORT

OF WILLIAM LEARY, STEWARD OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEDFORD CO., FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY, A. D., 1860, TILL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, A. D., 1861.

1860. DR.

Jan'y. 1. To Balance on settlement	$8	24½
Am't. received from sundry persons,	34	12
	42	36½
Balance due Steward, Jan. 1st, 1861	19	82½
	62	19

CR.

By amount paid sundry persons	62	19

Statement of Poor House Mill from Jan. 1st, 1860, till Jan. 1st, 1861.

DR.

	Wheat	Rye	Corn
Amount of Grain brought in as per monthly Reports,	293	255	56
Bo't of sundry persons,	196	"	"
Amounts,	489	255	56
	B. Wheat.		Mixture.
	37½		50½
Bo't of sundry persons	"		"
Amounts,	37½		50½

CR.

By amount of Grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash and on accounts, &c.,

	Wheat	Rye	Corn
Use of P. H., &c.,	415	193	27
Sold to sundry persons	26	16	6
Amounts,	441	209	33
Remaining in Mill	48	46	23
Whole amount	489	255	56
	B. Wheat.		Mix't.
Use of P. H., &c.,	13½		26
Sold sundry persons	15		
	28½		26
Remaining in Mill	9		24½
Whole amount,	37½		50½

LIST OF PAUPERS admitted, discharged, died, &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month; also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out-door paupers supported by the Institution, from the 1st of Jan., 1860, till 1st Jan. 1861

	Births.	Admitted	Children bound out	Discharged	Escaped.	Deaths.	Males Remaining	Females Remaining
1860.								
January,		8		1		1		
February,		10		1		1		
March,		1		3				
April,		6		1	1			
May,		3		8				
June,		5		1				
July,				3		1		
August,		2		2				
September,		1						
October,				5		1		
November,		2						
December,		1						
Total,		39		24	1	4		
1860.								
January,	1						24	29
February,	1						30	32
March,							27	33
April,							24	34
May,							21	32
June,							23	34
July,							20	33
August,							20	33
September,							21	33
October,							17	31
November,							18	32
December,							19	32
Total,		2				264		388

Making an average of 54½ per month, of whom 2 are colored, 2 blind, 8 insane, and 1 confined to bed. There are also 2 out-door paupers who are not included in the above—575 wayfaring paupers were provided with board and lodging.

PRODUCE OF THE FARM GARDEN.

38 Tons of Hay,
12 Loads of Cornfodder,
350 Bushels ears of Corn,
125 Bushels of Oats,
63 Bushels of Rye,
26 Bushels of Buckwheat,
350 bushels of potatoes,
3 bushels of beans,
2500 heads of cabbage,
8 barrels of cucumber pickles,
18 bushels of large onions,
2 bushels of small onions,
3 loads of sweet pumpkins,
12 bushels of tomatoes,
8 bushels of beets,
3075 pounds of pork,
442 pounds of beef,
497 pounds of veal,
540 pounds of lard,
346 pounds of butter,
1 beef hide,
6 calf skins,
11 barrels of soap.

STOCK ON FARM.

2 head of horses,
7 cows,
2 heifers,
1 bull,
21 head of hogs,
66 sheep,

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY MATRON.

73 shirts, 41 pair of pants, 31 chemese, 39 women's dresses, 4 children's dresses, 16 sheets, 16 comforts, 9 women's sacks, 33 aprons, 15 pair of women's stockings, 4 sunbonnets, 8 caps, 6 quilted skirts, 5 hoods, 7 pair of men's socks, 8 round jackets, 8 vests, 3 table cloths, 15 towels, 12 bed-ticks, 7 bolsters, 4 pillow-slips, 2 shrouds, 5 pair of drawers.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of said Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st day Jan., 1860, till the 1st day of Jan., 1861, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals, this 1st day of January, 1861.

JOHN AMOS,
JOHN KEMERY,
J. S. BRUMBAUGH,
Directors.

Attest:
THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEDFORD COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 1st, A. D., 1861.

GEORGE BLYMIRE, Tress'r.

DR.

To cash ree'd from Collectors,	$4549 94
Thos. Ritchey, error in settlement,	41.00
Mary Oiler, pd. W. S. Fluck,	50.00
Constable McCreary, Fines	4 00
	$4644 94
Balance due county	415.99
	$4228.95

CR.

By am't. paid out on sundry checks as follows, viz:

Officer's salary,	$218.19
Wm. Moorehead, (late Steward)	85.15
Advertising,	176.15½
Repairing Mill,	299 87
Beef, Pork, &c.,	323 08½
Hardware & castings,	102.39½
Building purposes,	318.64½
Cows & Hogs,	46.02
Relief &c. of out door paupers	158.68½
Grain,	507.32
Merchandise, &c.,	709.06½
Removal of paupers,	69 56
Issuing orders for removal of paupers	36.65
Am't overpaid on duplicates,	34.91
E. L. Anderson & S. Barnhart wheat in mill,	59.05
Buckwheat huller,	76.85
Miscellaneous checks,	434.74
Due treasurer on last settlement,	47.05
G. Lysinger, bal. on settlement of acc't	57 13
D. Fletcher, salary as Auditor for 1860,	5.00
Percentage allowed collectors,	226.26½
Exonerations,	160.18
Uncurrent money,	10.00
Treasurer's salary,	40.00
Auditors & clerks,	20.00
Stationrey,	5 00
	$4228 95½
Amount due from collectors,	$3643.79

For want of proper vouchers for sundry checks and part of checks paid by the treasurer, $477,77½ was not received by the Auditors, which will account for the above balance due the County.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford County, do certify, that we have examined the foregoing account of Geo. Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a balance due the county of $415.95½

Witness our hands and seals this 4th day of January, A. D. 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
Auditors.

Attest:
T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.
March 15, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor, to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of Philip Gosler's interest in the Bedford Mineral Springs property, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford on Friday, 19th day of April, 1861 at 1 o'clock, when all interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 22, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money which come to the hands of Samuel Carn, Esq., late dec'd, as trustee to sell the real estate of Simon Claar, dec'd, and afterwards, as guardian of the minor children of said Simon Claar, dec'd, and now to be accounted for by O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator c. t. a. of said dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday the 21st day of March, 1861, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested are invited to attend. JOHN P. REED,

March 8, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Solomon Williams, Administrator of the estate of Levi Clark, dec'd, to those entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 22d day of March, 1861, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Bedford, to examine the exceptions filed to the account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Committee of George Owe, a lunatic, and to report the facts to the Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Saturday, the 23d day of March, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED,

March 8, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of balance in the hands of Job Mann, Administrator of Mrs. Sophia Morrison, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on the 4th day of April, next, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend. R. D. BARCLAY,

March 8, 1861. Auditor.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Henry Earnest vs. Hannah Earnest. } Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed commissioner to take testimony, &c., in the above case, will attend to his duties, on the 3d day of April, next, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 8, 1861. Comm'r.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Michael Wheeling vs. Julianna Wheeling. } Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed Commissioner in the above case, to take testimony, &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on the 5th day of April, next, all persons desiring can attend. R. D. BARCLAY,

March 8, 1861. Comm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administraton on the Estate of Eliza Colvin, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE M. COLVIN,
March 8, 1861. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN W. SAMS,

March 8, 1861. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber residing in Greenfield Township, Blair County, by the Register of Bedford County, on the will of John Snowberger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAS DELL,
March 8, 1861. Executor.

WANTED.

A partner with $1,000, to engage in the Patent Medicine business. One that will realize a handsome profit in a short time. For futher particulars inquire at this office.

March 8, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the will of John Bowser, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, have been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber—all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL HOLDERBAUM,
Residing in Bedford Township.

March 1, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend Exponas, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 30th day of March 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, containing 65 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a plank dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Eleven Shipley, Thomas Conrad and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Thomas Pennell.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 15, 1861.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will open a "*select school*," commencing Monday, April 8th, and continuing four months. A Normal class will also be formed. Having himself passed through a full course in the State Normal and employing none but efficient assistants, he feels warranted in insuring satisfaction. Pupils of all grades will be received. Teachers throughout the county may find it to their advantage to apply soon. Terms moderate. Apply to A. N. RAUB,

Principal of the "*Bedford Union School.*"
March 8, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Sheriff Cessna, arising from a sale of the real estate of Terrance Kierney, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Bedford Borough, on Monday, the 15th day of April 1861, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

O. H. GAITHER,
March 22, 1861. Auditor.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Celvn, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer, late of Union Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Feb. 8, 1861.–* Administrator.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WISHING to reduce our stock low as possible by spring, we will offer every description of

WINTER GOODS

at cost—for cash—Ready made Clothing at half Price—call and see for yourselves!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 18, 1861.

Mackerel and Herring.

CHOICE late caught fat fish, just received, at cheap side. OSTER & CARN.
Feb. 22, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Alfred S. Over, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber living in Middle Woodberry tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CYRUS S. OVER,
Feb. 15, 1861.–* Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the first of April next, or they will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.

SARAH E. POTTS.
Feb. 15, 1851.

A large assortmeat of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Florence Kramer, use of John Cessna, Esq. Bryan Gardner & Co. and Alex. Reynolds. vs. Henry S. King. } In Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 208 April T. 1860, Plu. Levari Facias, No. 18 February T. 1861.

The undersigned appointed Auditor, to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate of above Deft. find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Friday, 29th March 1861, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 1, 1861. Auditor.

Estate of Jacob Nicodemus, Dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the balance in the hands of Jacob A. Nicodemus, Executor of the last will, &c., of Jacob Nicodemus, late of Middle Woodberry Township, in said County, dec'd, and to report the facts to said Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1861, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day. S. L. RUSSELL,

March 1, 1861.–b Auditor.

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will commence a school term of four months, on Monday, April 8th. By request he will form a Normal Class, and offers superior inducements to those who are qualifying themselves for the business of teaching.

Terms moderate, and will be given on application to him. CHAS. W. GREENE.

March 1, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

A. C. James, vs. Wm. O'Neal. } In common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 17, Feb. T. 1861.

The undersigned, appointed to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate, of above Deft. find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, 28th of March 1861, at the office of Cessna & Shannon, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend. J. PALMER.

March 1, 1861. Auditor.

Last Notice,

THE books of the late firms of Reed & Minnich, and J. Reed & Co., are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Debtors thereon, desirous of saving costs, must call and settle on or before the 1st day of April, as after that date he will make use of the law in collecting, without respect to persons. JOHN P. REED,

March 8, 1861. Attorney at Law.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement

JESSE GROVE, West Providence,
JOHN L. GROVE, Monroe,

Feb. 22, 1861.–f Administrators.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS Zacheus Luman, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate, viz: One tract of land being the mansion place situate in said Township of Cumberland Valley Bedford County, containing about Eighty acres more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Wertz, John Frederick's heirs, and others, leaving a widow Sarah Luman and issue six children, viz: Ann intermarried with David Dicken, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, Sarah Luman, residing in Bedford County, John Luman, the petitioner, Moses Luman, residing in Seneca County Ohio, Benjamin Luman, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, and Eliza, intermarried with William Gillam, residing in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises on Saturday the 6th day of April next, when and where all interest may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 15, 1861.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate, viz:

One lot of Ground in the town of Woodberry, in the County of Bedford, with a dwelling house thereon erected, bounded by lots of George R. Holsinger and Jacob Brenneman, leaving issue seven children, to wit: John McCune, the petioner, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Allaways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Barley, Nancy Ann Moore, all residing in Blair County, Pennsylvania and Sanford Miller, whose residence is unknown.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Saturday the 13th day of April next, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 15, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Francis McGirr, late of Juniata Township, Bedford county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford County, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present the same properly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

OWEN McGIRR,
Feb. 22, 1861. Adm'r Bedford Township.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Geo. Ritchey, late of Union Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. LEVI RITCHEY,

Feb. 22, 1861.–f.*

Wheat Flour.

CHOICE fresh ground family and Superfine flour constantly on hand and for sale by the barrel or pound, by OSTER & CARN.
Feb. 22, 1861

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly attended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor.
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

DENTIST.
E. N. HICKOK.
Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations in treating to the care Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.
HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS!
TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods, suitable for Summer use. Call and see.
July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at
OSTER & CARN'S
July 27, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH,
July 20, 1860.

Duff's College.
FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.
FOUNDED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature.
NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearly every State in the Union, have been educated for business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.
Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.
For sale by book-sellers, Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 222 pages, $1.50, awarded *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.
DUFF & DUNCAN'S new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen: Semi Edition, $1 per dozen. J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.
DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.
Address: P. DUFF & SONS,
Principals.
☞Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.
Nov. 9, 1860 –zz

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL CSHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.
THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.
The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.
The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.
The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—
1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.
2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.
3d. The preparation of Students for College.
The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.
Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.
Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.
Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.
Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel $118.00 a year.
For circular, with full particulars, address
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

Allegheny Male AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.
REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.
THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The spring term will commence, April 8, 1861. Students admitted at any time.
Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.
That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.
$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or the circular calls for.
Students prepared for the highest classes in College.
For circulars, or particulars, address.
W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I have purchased (Feb. 4, 1861) the following property at Sheriff's Sale, to wit: One Hack, one gray Horse, (blind) one other gray Horse, one riding Saddle, one Bridle, one two horse Sled, one set of double Harness, one Sleigh, fifteen tons Plaster at Poor House Mill, and ten tuns Plaster at Hopewell, all of which said property I intend to leave with John Nelson, during my pleasure, and hereby caution all persons against interfering with the same.
WM. S. FLUKE.
Feb. 8, 1861.

HATS AND CAPS.
Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up. OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 26, 1860.–2m

Northern Light.
THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries, such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.
Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1.00 up business and over coats from $3.50 up.
Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.
This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.
Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.
For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.
For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.
For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.
For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.
For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.
For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.
For Head ache rub it on the forehead.
It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.
Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.
From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.
BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.
Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860
W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County, I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to *my* friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.
I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.
We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minaich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED
Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the "*square*" so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.
Nov. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE.
ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.
ALSO,
Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.
For terms apply to the Editor of this paper
Sept. 14, 1860.

Iron City College
$35.00
Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of
$2000,00 per Annum,
immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.
☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Has received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.
They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.
A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.
THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "rudding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.–zz

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.
THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.
Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.
OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 5, 1860.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific Remedies for the People

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.
The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.
The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Creecy, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.
No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fulness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS.—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
B.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
C.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Falling, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.
In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.
Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.
In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.
Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book..... $5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain..... 4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book..... 2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book..... 1
Single numbered boxes, with directions..... 25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions..... 50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians... $15

ALSO SPECIFICS.
FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Earache. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.
Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.
AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

NEW GOODS.
THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.
Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted. A. B. CRAMER, & CO
Oct. 26, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

FOR GOOD SHOES,
GO to OSTER & CARN, they have just received a second supply of D. K. KING & Co.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' flue shoes, with and without Heels.
July 13, 1860.–2m.

M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.
Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee. For sale by OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
THAT HAS
STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS
AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!
And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.
Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.
PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head.—A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependance, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last.—I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless"
Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.
Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.
PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.
I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.
As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.
Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
Dec. 7, 1860.–3m

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS,
A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.
ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.
GROCERIES!
This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1 Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

PRUNES, 12½